

to have expressed confidence that Mr. Harding will be convinced that to veto the acts of the League of Nations Council and the league's operations after America's withdrawal from European affairs would not be legal, America's withdrawal from peace treaty affairs limiting her voice to the media would be a grave mistake without forcing the Allied-Powers to do as the United States suggests.

"Everything is still hazy," the correspondent for The New York Herald was told by one high official. "But after hearing the legal views and some telephoning by British, French and Japanese officials, the situation may be somewhat cleared up to-morrow. The best guess as to the outcome is that the United States will find that she is confronted by an act which will be difficult to revoke and so will fall to accomplish her purpose as far as the island of Yap is concerned. But Mr. Harding will get plenty of opportunities to talk business with the League of Nations about Mesopotamia and everything else if he so desires."

SENATORS PLEASED WITH COLBY'S NOTE

Final Settlement of War Left Open for Harding.

Special Despatch to The New York Herald.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.—Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day appraised favorably the note stating the position of the United States regarding mandates which Secretary of State Colby sent to the League of Nations Council, as being of the utmost importance in suggesting the possible future attitude of the United States toward commitments made by the league. The general tenor of the note is interpreted by members of the Senate as being a vigorous declaration of intention on the part of the United States to demand recognition in settlements growing out of the victory over Germany, which the Government and people of the United States aided in bringing about. There is no reason to believe the present Administration is acting upon suggestions of what the Harding policy will be, but the Colby note is expected to keep the situation reasonably open, so that it can be dealt with by Mr. Harding and his Secretary of State.

There is full appreciation of the ironical humor in a situation which compels the Wilson Administration to place itself in an attitude of opposition to the League of Nations which it aided in creating. At this juncture, however, it is confidently expected that the reply of the League Council will express willingness to submit mandate forms to the Government of the United States, which will in turn invite the views of this Government upon them.

It is not anticipated, however, that the action would be retroactive, or that it will reopen the question of mandates, in which the island of Yap is included. This form of mandate had already been approved by the council as an interim measure, revision would require unanimous consent, which it is not expected that Japan will give.

The interpretation placed here on the note sent to the League Council holds that it does considerably more than express resentment on the part of the Wilson Administration over the fact that it has been ignored in world settlements growing out of the war. While Mr. Wilson and Secretary Colby will soon go out of office, it is recognized there is a degree of continuity in the policy which makes action by this Administration important to that which will succeed it. Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, however, favor the note, for, however, that it is in case of locking the door after the horse has been stolen. It is characterized as a proper action at this time, but one that would have lessened the degree of propriety if the American representatives at the Versailles conference had taken the same position then.

The State Department's demand for part in war settlements is interpreted in harmony with the attitude previously displayed relative to German reparations and its opposition to the demand that the allied debt to this nation be cancelled. While the note is not understood as making such reference, it is recognized that the United States may be in position to compel recognition of its rights in the peace settlements because of the part it is expected to play in rehabilitating Europe.

It is also noted that the despatch of the note to the council is timed to coincide with the latest hiatus in the meetings of the International Communications Conference. This conference has been unable to reach an agreement on the disposal of the former German cables, although it is understood that France has decided to accept in principle the position of the United States. Japan alone is standing out, and it is believed that Under Secretary Davis, for the United States is insistent that the internationalization of the island of Yap shall be a part of the decision reached. It has been previously intimated at the State Department that unless this was done the United States would refuse to recognize Japan's mandate over the Pacific north of the Equator, despite approval by the league council.

Prompt acceptance by the British of the American suggestion of delay in acting upon the mandate forms is regarded as pleasing by Republican Senators, who profess to see in this action a desire on the part of the British Government to work in greater harmony with the Government in Washington under Mr. Harding than has characterized recent relations between the two countries. In this connection, interest centers in the return of the British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, who is assumed to have returned to Washington with concrete proposals for a closer working agreement between the two nations.

Ambassador Geddes is expected to confer only in a perfunctory manner with the State Department between now and March 4. After that time he is expected to take the leadership among European diplomats in discussing the international problems of Europe and America with the Harding Administration.

REFORMED OUTLAW, 80, DIES AN HONORED MAN

Buzzard Invented Bird Cage Trick for Jail Escape.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 23.—Martin Buzzard, once a noted outlaw, who spent the last twenty-five years of his life as an industrious and law-abiding citizen, died yesterday on his son's farm near New Holland, aged 80.

Buzzard was one of four brothers—Abe, Ike, Joe and Martin—who for years terrorized the country. Led by Abe, they made frequent raids from their secret haunts in the Welsh Mountains, and at one time viciously overcame a community in the eastern section of the county was laid to them.

Martin Buzzard originated the famous "bird-cage" trick when in the Lancaster jail. He called a pet canary and invited the keeper into his cell to inspect the bird. As the jailer stepped inside Buzzard felled him, seized the keys, released twelve other prisoners and escaped.

Two brothers have been dead for some time. Abe is in prison for a recent robbery.

GERMANS FEARING DISASTER SHOULD ALLIES DISAGREE

See Possibility of England and France Leaving Each Other Free.

NEAR EAST COMES IN

Briand, Giving Lloyd George Own Way in Asia Minor, May Win on Rhine.

COUNTER PROPOSAL SURE

Rejection Would Mean Delay of Reparations Decision Until May 21.

Special Cable to The New York Herald.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Herald.

New York Herald Bureau, London, Feb. 23.

Whatever happens at the allied conference on the Near Eastern problems here this week, it will not influence Germany's position on reparations, according to Germans now in London, who are keeping in touch with Berlin in connection with the meeting between the Allies and the German representatives next week. But entirely outside the German point of view, they foresee that any radical disagreement between the Powers in the present conference might be disastrous for Germany.

If the French and the British cannot agree to a settlement in the Near East there is a possibility, which the Germans do not like to discuss, that France and England will play their individual interests one against the other. For example, in case of a hopeless deadlock in the conference, one German here who is keeping in close touch with the proceedings in St. James's Palace, where the conference is meeting, intimates to The New York Herald correspondent that evening that the Germans might well fear Premier Briand of France would give the British Prime Minister his own way in the Near East if Lloyd George would give France her own way on the Rhine.

But, he added, this must not be thought of, for Germany is in no way concerned in connection with Near Eastern affairs.

"This week's conference has got nothing to do with Germany, and certainly Germany has got enough troubles of her own not to worry about other people's affairs," he said. "This conference should not be permitted to have the slightest bearing on the deliberations next week. Germany is coming here to state her own case as she sees it, and she expects to be answered in the same spirit. The Allies stating their case on its merits as they see it, without being influenced in the slightest degree by outside interests."

"We only hope they will come to an amicable settlement this week, because it will promote the peace of the world, which is Germany's demand, but in any event this week's conference must not reflect on the case of Germany."

"From a purely legal status, we have the right under the Treaty of Versailles to make counter proposals. Then the Reparation Commission has until May 21 to give a final decision on what we will have to pay. If we say no to the allied terms in this conference the situation will not be altered until next May. That is the legal situation and we have a right to believe it will prevail."

Germany in London would not discuss the possibility of a disagreement between France and Great Britain over the Near Eastern questions, because, they said, both nations seem well united on their German policy. However, they expressed the belief that there was much "bluffing" going on in the conference this week, declaring that the situation for Germany was too serious for that sort of a thing. Germany, they added, had formulated plans and was going to lay them on the conference table, hoping that these plans would be found impressive, but if not, they could not tell what would happen.

Asked directly if the Germans felt inclined to resist the enforcement of the reparations terms if it came to that, they replied such a thing was too remote even for speculation.

Germans here have no information regarding the personnel of the delegates from Berlin, except that it is certain that Dr. Walter Simons, German Minister, will head it. Germany probably will have five or six delegates, and expects with a staff, which will bring the German party up to about fifty members. The British have been informed that about a dozen German newspaper correspondents will accompany the delegation to London.

WOMAN CHAPLAIN IN STATE SENATE

The Rev. Miss Brown, 21, Acts in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23.—The Rev. Norma Brown, who delivered the invocation in the State Senate before the memorial ceremonies for the late Senator Edward C. Curtis to-day, is not only the first woman to act as chaplain of the Illinois Senate, but is also the youngest person to do so, and she made a record with the brevity of her prayer.

"I always," said the Rev. Miss Brown, who is 21 years old and pastor of the Christian Church at Carlock.

Her father and grandfather also are preachers.

WOMAN BOOZE RUNNER FINED.

Special Despatch to The New York Herald.

BUFALEA, Feb. 23.—First conviction of a woman whiskey runner in Federal court here, was entered to-day when Federal Judge Hays fined Jessie La-bond of Leviston \$100 on her plea of guilty to a charge of transporting ninety quarts of whiskey in her automobile from Canada into the United States at Leviston. She was arrested last month.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN INJURED.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—Announcement was made to-day that Sir Robert Borden was confined to his bed as the result of a recent fall. It is believed that the former Prime Minister will be unable to resume his Parliamentary duties for a week.

HARDING IS URGED BY DAVIS TO SPEED ENVOY TO LONDON

American Ambassador to Sail for Home in March—Interest in Selection of Successor Is Keen—Col. Harvey Mentioned Favorably.

Special Cable to The New York Herald.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Herald.

New York Herald Bureau, London, Feb. 23.

It was learned to-day that the American Ambassador, John W. Davis, has urged President-elect Harding to make the appointment of an Ambassador to Great Britain one of his first tasks after his inauguration. It was learned also that Mr. Davis has completed all arrangements to sail for home early in March. He tells his friends that he must adhere to his plans whether or not a successor is appointed. In the event that no one has been named to take his place by that time Mr. Davis will leave Butler Wright, chancellor of the embassy, in charge of affairs.

All American quarters are besieged with inquiries about the name of the new Ambassador, the interest in this superseding even the announcement of

Mr. Harding's selections for his Cabinet. The names of the men chosen by Mr. Harding have met with a favorable reception here, except from the Manchester Guardian, whose Washington correspondent insists that Charles E. Hughes and Herbert Hoover are the only respectable (representative) names on the list. Other newspapers also have high praise for Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover, and some for John W. Weeks, but they explain that the other names on Mr. Harding's list are not known internationally.

Several papers express anxiety over the appointment of a new Ambassador, asserting that the successor to Mr. Davis will face the most difficult task of any representative of the United States in London since civil war days. The mention of Col. George Harvey as possible successor is generally received with favor.

A. P. HANAN'S WIDOW SUES HIS EXECUTOR

Asks \$100,000, Saying She Has Received Nothing

Suit was begun yesterday in the Surrogate's court by Mrs. Ethel Hanan Taylor, widow of Alfred P. Hanan, shoe manufacturer, to compel Herbert H. Hanan, her former husband's nephew, to pay her immediately \$100,000 from her husband's estate, now residing in Cannes, France. The petition was filed yesterday in her behalf by her attorney, Frank L. Crocker.

In this statement she alleges that Mr. Hanan's estate was valued at \$750,000, and that his will provided that it was to be divided equally between herself and Mr. Hanan's two children, Alfred P. Hanan, Jr., and Mildred E. Wagner. Although sixteen months have elapsed since Mr. Hanan's death, Mrs. Taylor alleges she has received no money from the estate, of which Herbert H. Hanan is executor.

In her petition Mrs. Taylor describes her husband as a young man now deceased, who was a successful business man and earning barely enough for his own living expenses.

Surrogate James A. Foley yesterday Hanan, the executor, to appear before him on March 4 to show cause why Mrs. Taylor's request should not be granted.

LOCKED IN ICEBOX BY BOY ROBBERS

Priest Releases Butcher From Cold Prison.

Father Philip McGrath of St. Bridget's Church was passing the butcher shop at 401 East Eighth street yesterday afternoon when he saw a group of excited youngsters pointing toward the icebox of a building on the corner. He had happened to see something terrible, unlocked the icebox, and out came Hyman Jablonowitz, the owner, shivering and scared.

Jablonowitz said that two boys, one of them larger than the other, came in and asked for five cents worth of meat for their dog. He picked up his knife and went inside the box for the meat, closed the door after him. When he tried to come out he found that the boys had locked the door. He spent twenty minutes wondering whether he would ever come out alive. When Father McGrath let him out he found that the boys had robbed his cash box of \$22.

Detectives Grossman and Murray of the Union Market police station last arrested Israel Mendelson, 12 years old, of 405 East Eighth street. He denied that he took part in the actual locking of the icebox door or the looting of the cash, and refused to reveal the name of the other boy, who, he said, was responsible. He will be arraigned in the Children's Court this morning.

U. S. SILVER SENT TO INDIA

Heavy Shipments Draw London Financial Comment.

LONDON, Feb. 24 (Thursday).—The Times in its financial column comments on "the exceptional large silver shipments from America to India, which are reported to have exerted marked influence on the market in Bombay."

The article adds that "the extent of these American sales has caused surprise, leading to the belief that the metal stocks in the United States must have been larger than was realized."

AIR FLEET STARTS BACK

Pacific Planes Leave Canal Zone for San Diego.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Pacific fleet air force of twenty seaplanes which were sent to San Diego from San Diego to Panama Bay to join the combined fleets, started to-day on the return trip to San Diego. The long voyage will be made by easy stages with about twelve stops en route.

The Atlantic fleet air force has already left Panama Bay for Guantanamo, Cuba, where it will participate in winter maneuvers with the Atlantic fleet.

CHARGE PATRONS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES, HAVING BILLS RENDERED APRIL FIRST.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Final Clear-a-way Sales!

\$125 to \$225 Gowns—\$38—\$65—\$85

For all occasions—of velvet, tricot, tulle, satin, taffeta, lace, tulle and net.

\$145 to \$250 Day Coats—\$85 to \$125

Fashionable materials combined with caracul, mole, squirrel, slynx, fox and seal.

\$85 to \$125 Sport & Travel Coats—\$45

Of polo cloths, brushed wool materials, Scotch and English plaids and mixtures.

\$195 to \$325 Evening Wraps—\$95—\$145—\$175

Of satin, velvet and plain or brocaded velvet, trimmed with various fashionable furs.

\$30 to \$55 Blouses—\$15

A small group of tailored and dressy styles in sport silks, satin and Georgette crepe, including several handsomely embroidered costume effects.

FIGHTS ABOLISHMENT OF NAUTICAL SCHOOL

Superintendent Going to Albany to Combat Move.

Lieut. Commander J. S. Baylis, Superintendent of the New York State Nautical School, said last night that he intends to go to Albany to combat the movement among up-State Senators for the abolition of the nautical school. Objection to it has been made because it was alleged, its graduates did not follow the sea. Lieut. Commander Baylis said that of the last classes 95 per cent. went to sea.

"There are now seventy-nine or eighty vessels running out of the port of New York in command of graduates of the New York State Nautical School," he said. "In the war there were more than 250 of our graduates holding ranks from Commander on down. For the last seven years we have averaged thirty-seven graduates a year. At the present time we have ninety-six students. The course is for two years. Of the 5,000 men trained in the school since its establishment in 1875, 1,500 graduated with credit."

"The charge that it costs too much to graduate a man from the school is not based upon true information. The State pays \$25,000 for the training and appropriate living expenses, but the Federal Government reimburses the State for the cost of the ship and other amounts are turned back until the actual cost is only about \$60,000 to \$65,000 a year, making the cost to the State of each graduate about \$2,000."

WILSON TO INVESTIGATE DEBS LOSS OF PRIVILEGES

Mails and Visitors Barred for Criticism of President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Visiting and mail privileges of Eugene V. Debs, a prisoner in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., were temporarily suspended as a disciplinary measure because of an interview he gave to the press in which the President of the United States was attacked. D. S. Dickerson, chief of the division of prisons of the Department of Justice, said to-day: "Suspension of these privileges for infraction of rules is not unusual. Mr. Debs is serving a ten years' sentence for violation of the espionage laws, and President Wilson has twice refused to commute his sentence or grant a pardon. When the attention of White House officials was called to-day to reports that Debs was being held incommunicado they said they had not known of it before and an investigation would be made."

The interview which caused the suspension of Debs' privileges was given to an attorney who had called upon him on a pretext of business. Mr. Dickerson continued, adding that Debs knowingly violated the rules of the prison in giving it.

ACQUITTED OF PERJURY.

Jury Directed to Find Brooklyn Coal Man Not Guilty.

Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Federal District Court yesterday directed the jury, after the Government rested, to acquit Fred C. Hill, secretary of the B. J. Lynch Coal Company, Inc., who was on trial for perjury. Hill was charged with having testified incorrectly as to dates of certain documents in the course of recent Government proceedings against the B. J. Lynch Coal Company, Inc., and the Brooklyn Edison Company.

These companies were indicted on October 4 last on a charge of violating the Lever act, but the indictment was dismissed on December 20 last.

RAIL INCREASED FOUR FOLD.

Plan to Secure Release of Mail Theft Suspects Is Checked.

TOLSON, Feb. 23.—Efforts of attorneys to obtain the release of Joe Urbatis, his brother, Frank Urbatis, and Joe Culbert, held in connection with the most office mail robbery in New York, were forestalled to-day when the bonds of the three were raised from \$25,000 to \$100,000 each.

ALLIES TO REVISE TURKISH TREATY

France Wins Important Tactical Victory in the Conference.

BRITAIN REDUCES TERMS

Clinging Only to Freedom of Straits and Protection of Minorities in Turkey.

Special Cable to The New York Herald.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Herald.

New York Herald Bureau, London, Feb. 23.

The Turkish plenipotentiaries who appeared before the Allied conference in St. James Palace here this morning with such general claims that the conference decided to postpone the taking up formally of the Turkish demands for twenty-four hours, in order to give the two rival delegations from Turkey a chance to get together, if they will, and specify just what they want. A careful canvass of the situation by The New York Herald correspondent here to-night indicates that despite this postponement Premier Briand of France won an important tactical victory to-day, and that the Treaty of Sevres will be revised. Also it is practically certain that revision of the treaty cannot be completed this week, and, as the Epoch of Rome says, "the ninth peace conference will meet not later than the date for the tenth." The tenth meeting probably will be in Paris, certainly after the Germans appear before the allied Powers here next week in connection with the reparations demands.

Turkey's Demands.

After Bekir Samy had outlined the general demands of the Turkish Nationalists—demands which were very similar to those of the representatives of the Sultan, as presented by Osman Nisami—the representatives of the Allies held a consultation and Premier Lloyd George asked Bekir Samy just what it was he objected to in the Sevres treaty. The head of the Turkish Nationalist delegation, who had just referred to the treaty as the Sevres treaty and had agreed naming it, then proceeded to recite practically the entire document. Again pressed by Mr. Lloyd George to "be specific," Bekir Samy demanded:

1. The return of Thrace and Smyrna to Turkey.

2. The economic and political independence of all undoubtedly Turkish people.

3. The financial control of Constantinople.

4. The liberty of the Straits.

"All you can get, something practical; something we can discuss," declared Premier Lloyd George.

The Turkish representatives then asked for the details of the income tax put their claims in concrete form, but got only twenty-four hours.

It is held in best informed circles here that there is no possibility that the Turkish demands will be granted, but that certain boundary concessions in Smyrna. However, it is held that there is every possibility that they will get certain other concessions at the expense of the Italians and the French, who are anxious to be relieved of their Near Eastern police burdens if they have ample guarantees of the safety of the Christian and the Jewish populations in Mesopotamia.

Although no decision was reached by the conference regarding the Arabs, it is understood that the French gained the point, too, Emir Faisal will not be heard personally because his personality is offensive to the French.

There is every likelihood, in view of the importance which the British attach to their position in Mesopotamia, where the Arabs have caused them no serious trouble, that Premier Lloyd George will finally accept Premier Briand's view regarding western Arabia, Russian Kingdom of the Hedjaz and Faisal's claims to his Syrian Kingdom, from which he was expelled by the French. However, it is hard to judge at this moment the ultimate effect of Mr. Briand's victory. Some competent observers believe the French Premier will not find Lloyd George so easy to move when the German questions come up.

LANDS HEARING TUESDAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—After informal discussion with members, chairman Volstead of the House Judiciary Committee, announced to-day that Representative Weyler's impeachment charges against Federal Judge Landis would be considered Tuesday.

He indicated that the committee would report to the House before adjournment March 4.

CHARGE PATRONS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES, HAVING BILLS RENDERED APRIL FIRST

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Final Clear-a-way of Rich Furs

Remaining selections have again been readjusted and reduced—

(Fur prices have reached and passed their low point and future costs promise to increase considerably according to present indications at the Auction Sales now taking place.)

\$5500 Handsome Natural Mink Capes..... \$2,000

\$4500 Russian Ermine Wrap..... \$2,000

\$2350 Natural Mink Day Coat..... \$975

\$2250 Kolinsky Wrap..... \$975

\$1650 Hudson Seal Wraps..... \$650

(Plain or trimmed with contrasting furs)

\$1450 Hudson Seal Wraps and Capes..... \$595

\$1050 Hudson Seal Coats..... \$450

(40 in. lengths, made from choicest skins)

\$1450 Smart Mole Capes..... \$500

\$850 Natural Grey-Squirrel Day Coat..... \$450

\$850 Taupe Squirrel Day Coat..... \$395

\$875 Natural Raccoon Sport Coat..... \$395

\$850 Dyed Nutria Coat..... \$395

\$850 Beaver Sport Coat..... \$395

\$675 Taupe Nutria Day Coat..... \$295

(Beaver collar and cuffs)

\$750 French Seal Day Wraps..... \$295

\$450 French Seal Coats..... \$195

Girl Employees Work When Smoot Appears

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Work in some Government departments moves so leisurely that girl employees have been known to make their trousseaus during "working" hours, the Senate was told to-day by Senator Smoot, Republican Utah. The Senator said he personally had investigated the situation in the offices.

"Why," he added, "it has got so that when I start for an office word is telephoned ahead that Senator Smoot is coming and for all to get busy on their typewriters."

agree to how much each of them can give up without losing their prestige with their own people at home.

The conference to-day, although brief and inconclusive in its action, was not without its dramatic side. The aged Tewfik Pasha, Grand Vizier, from Constantinople, was suffering from congestion of the lungs and got out of bed to attend the meeting. It was plain that he was ill. He was assisted into the room where the conference met and sat in his place with a rug wrapped about his knees.

After Premier Lloyd George commented him on his courage in coming out of his hotel and wished him good health, Tewfik Pasha passed the task of speaking to his assistants, Osman Nisami Pasha, one time Turkish Minister of War, who had just referred to the conference as the Constantinople Government, as have already been printed in these despatches.

Then Osman Nisami made what was regarded as a remarkable admission. He asked the conference to hear Bekir Samy Bey, representative of the Angora Government and National Assembly, which represents the Turkish people.

Turkey's Demands.

After Bekir Samy had outlined the general demands of the Turkish Nationalists—demands which were very similar to those of the representatives of the Sultan, as presented by Osman Nisami—the representatives of the Allies held a consultation and Premier Lloyd George asked Bekir Samy just what it was he objected to in the Sevres treaty. The head of the Turkish Nationalist delegation, who had just referred to the treaty as the Sevres treaty and had agreed naming it, then proceeded to recite practically the entire document. Again pressed by Mr. Lloyd George to "be specific," Bekir Samy demanded:

1. The return of Thrace and Smyrna to Turkey.

2. The economic and political independence of all undoubtedly Turkish people.

3. The financial control of Constantinople.

4. The liberty of the Straits.

"All you can get, something practical; something we can discuss," declared Premier Lloyd George.

The Turkish representatives then asked for the details of the income tax put their claims in concrete form, but got only twenty-four hours.

It is held in best informed circles here that there is no possibility that the Turkish demands will be granted, but that certain boundary concessions in Smyrna. However, it is held that there is every possibility that they will get certain other concessions at the expense of the Italians and the French, who are anxious to be relieved of their Near Eastern police burdens if they have ample guarantees of the safety of the Christian and the Jewish populations in Mesopotamia.

Although no decision was reached by the conference regarding the Arabs, it is understood that the French gained the point, too, Emir Faisal will not be heard personally because his personality is offensive to the French.

There is every likelihood, in view of the importance which the British attach to their position in Mesopotamia, where the Arabs have caused them no serious trouble, that Premier Lloyd George will finally accept Premier Briand's view regarding western Arabia, Russian Kingdom of the Hedjaz and Faisal's claims to his Syrian Kingdom, from which he was expelled by the French. However, it is hard to judge at this moment the ultimate effect of Mr. Briand's victory. Some competent observers believe the French Premier will not find Lloyd George so easy to move when the German questions come up.

LANDS HEARING TUESDAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—After informal discussion with members, chairman Volstead of the House Judiciary Committee, announced to-day that Representative Weyler's impeachment charges against Federal Judge Landis would be considered Tuesday.

He indicated that the committee would report to the House before adjournment March 4.

CHARGE PATRONS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES, HAVING BILLS RENDERED APRIL FIRST

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Final Clear-a-way of Rich Furs

Remaining selections have again been readjusted and reduced—